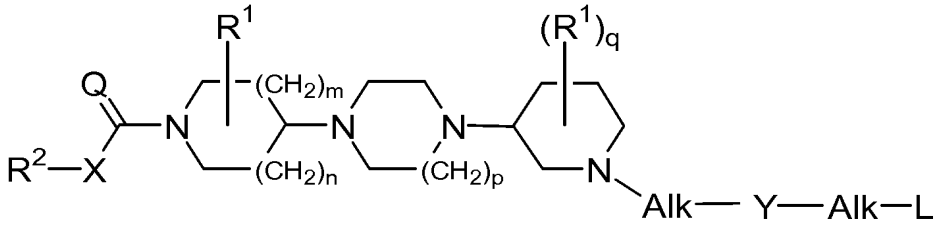
This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) A compound according to the general Formula (I)



(I)

the pharmaceutically acceptable acid or base addition salts thereof, the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, the *N*-oxide form thereof or prodrug thereof, wherein :

n	is 1;
m	is 1;
p	is 1 or 2 ;
q	is 0;
Q	is O;
X	is a covalent bond;
each R^1	independently from each other, is Ar^1 or Ar^1-alkyl;
R^2	is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, or di(Ar^2)alkyl;
Y	is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-,-SO_2-, >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is CN or nitro ;
each Alk	represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond ; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more phenyl, halo, cyano, hydroxy, formyl **or** amino radicals ;
L	is hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, Ar^3-oxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, alkylcarbonyloxy, mono- or di(alkyl)amino, mono- or di(Ar^3)amino, Ar^3, Ar^3carbonyl, Het^2 or Het^2carbonyl ;
Ar^1	is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, cyano,

aminocarbonyl and alkyloxy ;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group consisting of halo, nitro, amino, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- and di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl ;

Ar^3 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group consisting of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, Ar^1carbonyloxycarbonyl, pyridinyl, morpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyridinyl, morpholinylcarbonyl, pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, amino**, ~~phenylcarbonyloxymethyl,~~** and cyano;

Het^2 is a heterocyclic radical that is tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, benzo [2,1,3]oxadiazolyl, or imidazo-[2,1-b]thiazolyl; each radical may optionally be substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of Ar^1, Ar^1alkyl, Ar^1alkyloxyalkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkyloxy, alkyloxyalkyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, piperidinyl, pyridinyl, pyrrolyl, thienyl, oxo and oxazolyl ; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl and amino.

2. (Currently Amended) The compound according to claim 1, wherein

n is 1 ;

m is 1 ;

p is 1 or 2;

q is 0;

Q is O;

X is a covalent bond ;

each R^1 is Ar^1 or Ar^1-alkyl ;

R^2 is Ar^2 ;

Y is a covalent bond or a bivalent radical of formula -C(=O)-, -SO_2- or >C=CH-R or >C=N-R, wherein R is CN or nitro ;

each Alk represents, independently from each other, a covalent bond ; a bivalent straight or branched, saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms ; or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; each radical optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more hydroxy radicals ;

L is hydrogen, alkyl, alkyloxy, alkylcarbonyloxy, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, mono-and di(Ar^3)amino, Ar^3, Het^2 or Het^2carbonyl ;

Ar^1 is phenyl ;

Ar^2 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 alkyl radicals ;

Ar^3 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group consisting of alkyloxy, alkyl, halo, hydroxy, Ar^1carbonyloxycarbonyl, ~~**phenylcarbonyloxymethyl**~~ and cyano;

Het^2 is a heterocyclic radical that is tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, furanyl, thienyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, thiadiazolyl, pyridinyl, pyrazinyl, benzo [2,1,3]oxadiazolyl or imidazo-[2,1-b]thiazolyl ; each radical optionally substituted with one or more Ar^1, Ar^1alkyloxyalkyl, halo, hydroxy, alkyl, alkylcarbonyl, alkyloxy, alkyloxycarbonyl, pyridinyl or oxazolyl radicals ; and

alkyl is a straight hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 6 carbon atoms, or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms, optionally substituted with one or more radicals selected from the group of halo and hydroxy.

3. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein R^1 is Ar^1methyl and attached to the 2-position or R^1 is Ar^1 and attached to the 3-position .

4. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein the R^2-X-C(=Q)- moiety is 3,5-di-(trifluoromethyl) phenylcarbonyl.

5. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein p is 1.

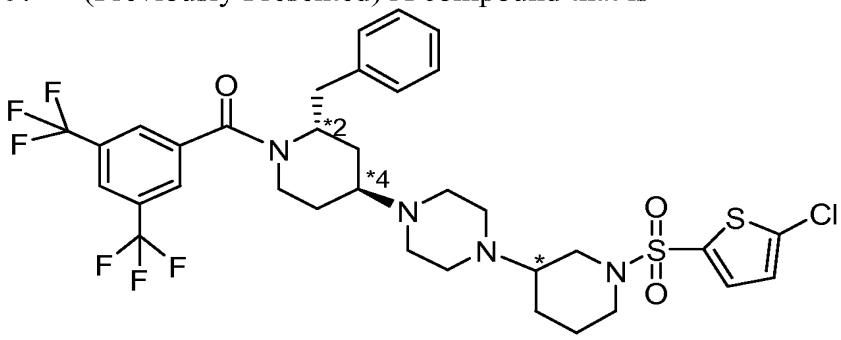
6. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein Y is -C(=O)-.

7. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein Alk is a covalent

bond.

8. (Previously Presented) The compound according to claim 1 wherein L is Het^2.

9. (Previously Presented) A compound that is



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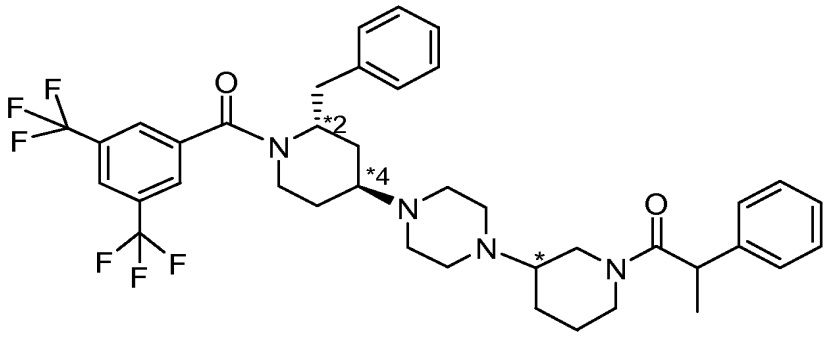

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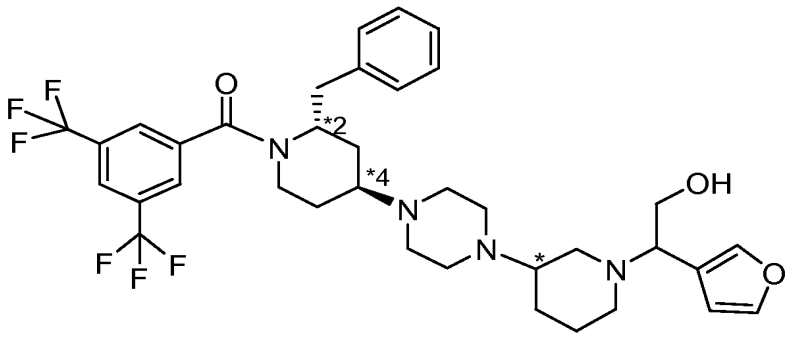

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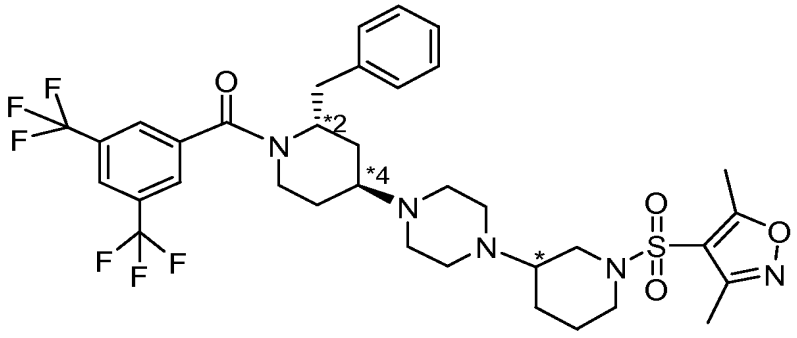

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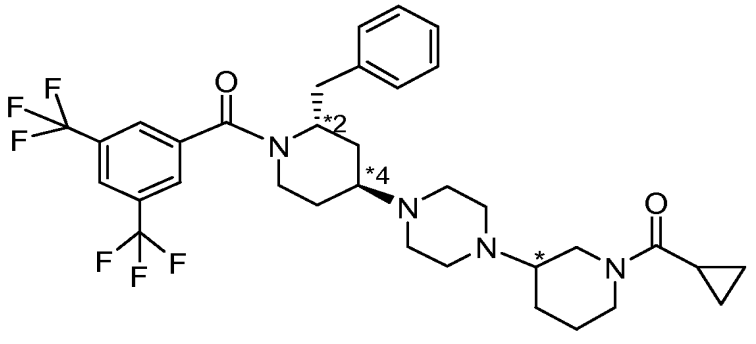

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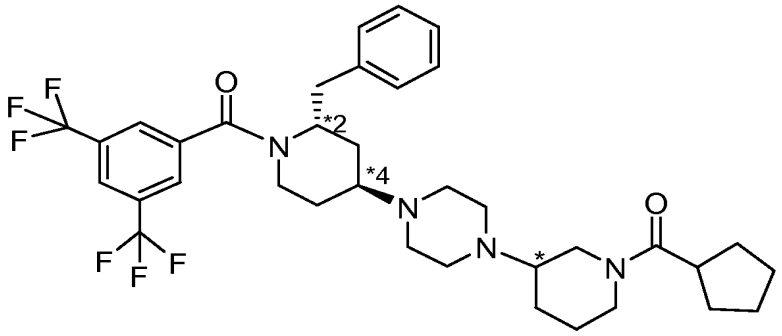

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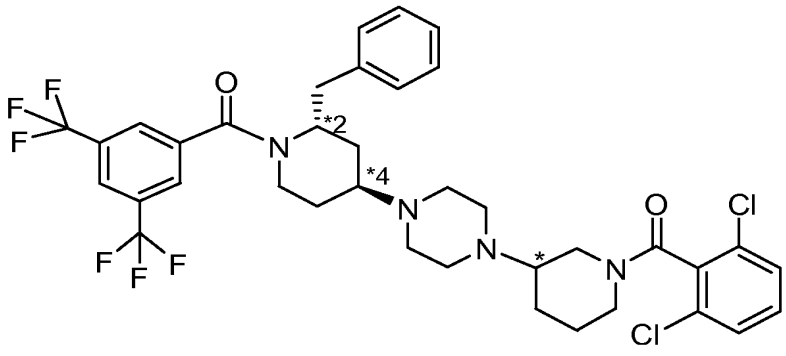

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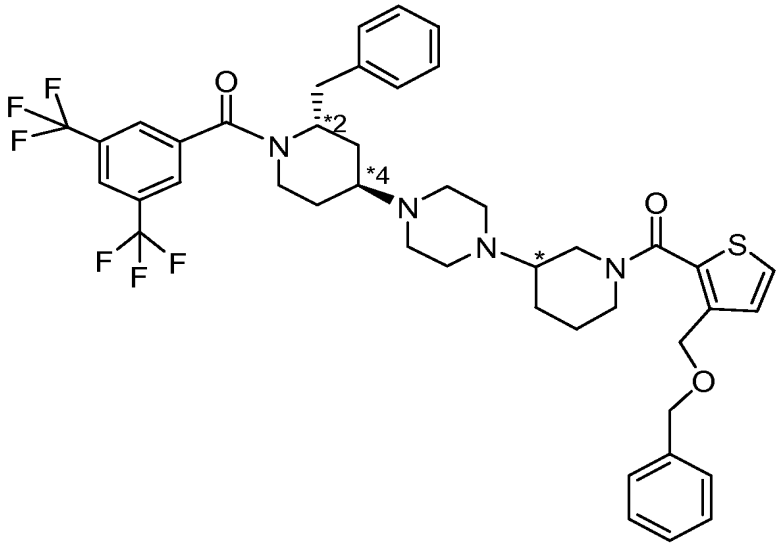

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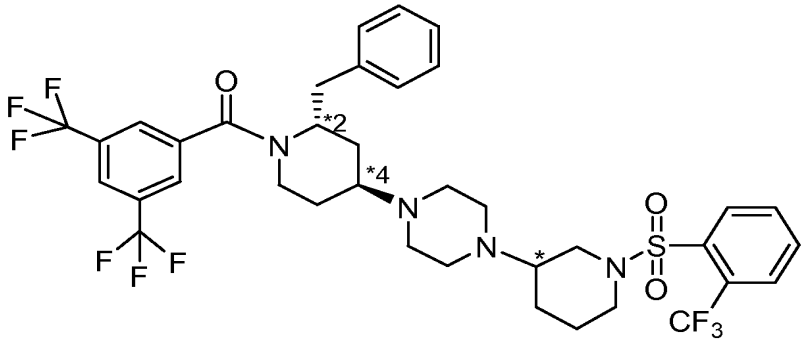

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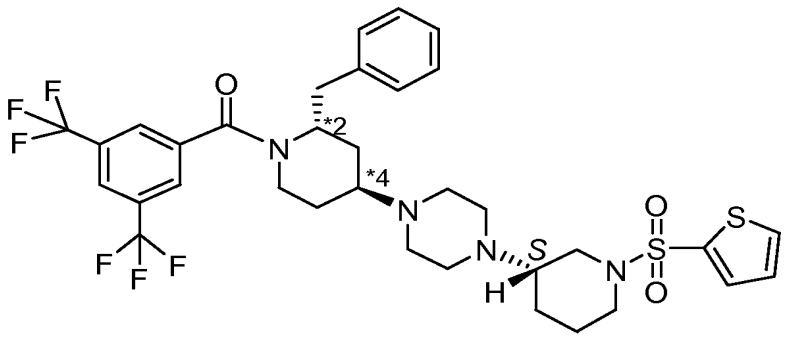

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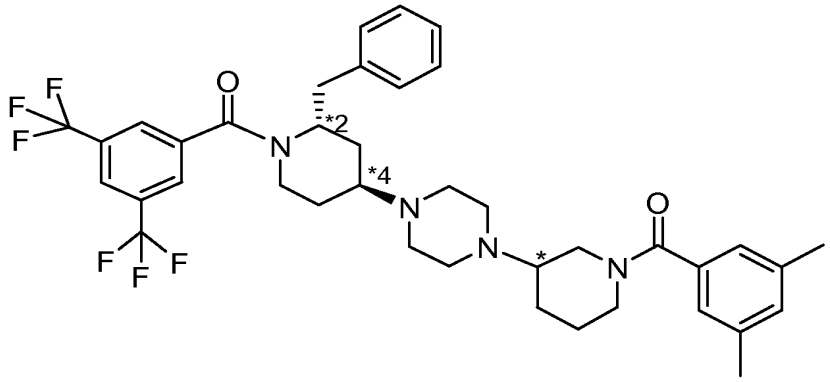


or (3).

10. (Canceled)

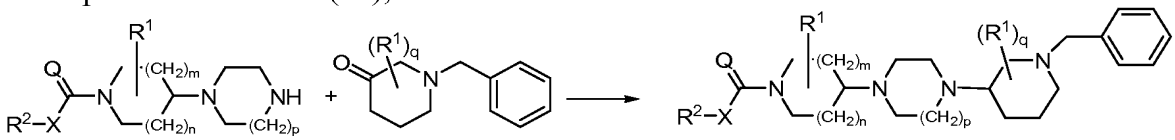
11. (Canceled)

12. (Previously Presented) A method for treating a mammal suffering from a tachykinin-mediated condition, wherein the tachykinin mediated condition is schizophrenia, emesis, anxiety, depression, irritable bowel syndrome, circadian rhythm disturbances, pain, neurogenic inflammation, asthma, micturition disorder or nociception, comprising administering to said mammal a therapuetically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

13. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and, as active ingredient, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1.

14. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a pharmaceutical composition comprising intimately mixing a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier with a therapeutically effective amount of a compound as claimed in claim 1.

15. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I") in which an intermediate compound of Formula (II) is reacted with an intermediate compound of Formula (III),



(II) (III) (I")

wherein

n is 1;

m is 1;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2 ;

q is 0 ;

Q is O ;

X is a covalent bond

each R^1 independently from each other, is Ar^1 or Ar^1-alkyl

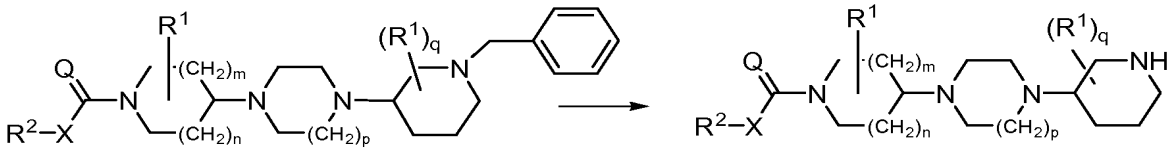
R^2 is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, or di(Ar^2)alkyl;

Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl and alkyloxy ;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group consisting of halo, nitro, amino, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- and di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl and amino.

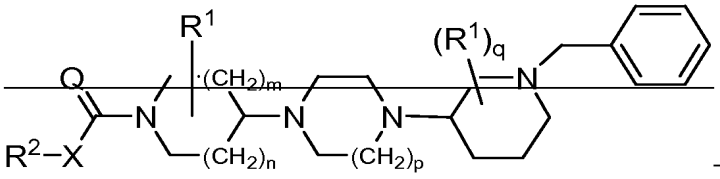
16. (Previously Presented) A process for the preparation of a compound of Formula (I') in which a final compound of Formula (I") is reductively hydrogenated, wherein the radicals R^2, X, Q, R^1, m, n, p and q are as defined in claim 1



(I") (I').

17. (Currently Amended) A process for the preparation of a compound according to Formula (I') comprising the consecutive steps of

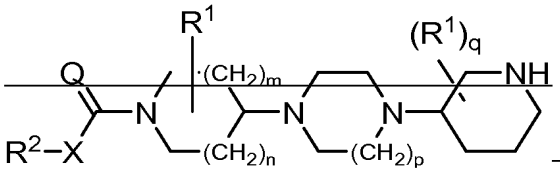
~~1) obtaining a compound of Formula (I")~~



~~(I")~~

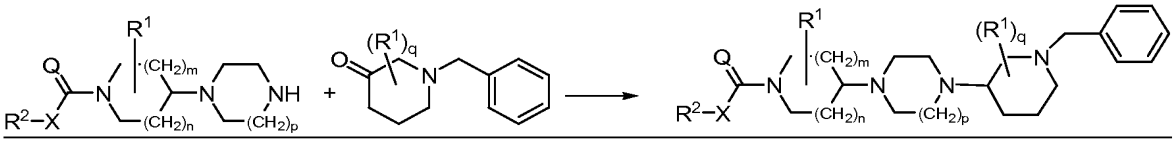
~~and~~

~~2) obtaining a compound of Formula (I')~~



~~(I')~~

reacting an intermediate compound of Formula (II) with an intermediate compound of Formula (III) to produce a compound of Formula (I")



(II) (III) (I")

and

reductively hydrogenating the compound of Formula (I");

wherein

n is 1 ;

m is 1 ;

p is an integer equal to 1 or 2 ;

q is 0;

Q is O;

X is a covalent bond;

each R^1 independently from each other, is Ar^1 or Ar^1-alkyl;

R^2 is Ar^2, Ar^2-alkyl, or di(Ar^2)alkyl;

Ar^1 is phenyl, optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group consisting of halo, alkyl, cyano, aminocarbonyl and alkyloxy ;

Ar^2 is naphthalenyl or phenyl, each optionally substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents, each independently from each other, selected from the group consisting of halo, nitro, amino, mono- and di(alkyl)amino, cyano, alkyl, hydroxy, alkyloxy, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aminocarbonyl and mono- and di(alkyl)aminocarbonyl ; and

alkyl is a straight or branched saturated hydrocarbon radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms or a cyclic saturated hydrocarbon radicals having from 3 to 6 carbon atoms ; optionally substituted on one or more carbon atoms with one or more radicals selected from the group consisting of phenyl, halo, cyano, oxo, hydroxy, formyl and amino.